

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.

From the discovery of Canada by Cartier in 1534 to the beginning of the 17th century little attention was given to agriculture. The fur trade was the greatest attraction of the colonists. Champlain in 1603, was the first to understand the urgency of cultivation as the principal basis of the settlement of the country. Speaking of the surroundings of Quebec, he states: "The lands are covered with oaks, cypress, fir, birch, wild fruit shrubs and vines, which in my opinion would yield as much as those of France if they were cultivated." (Belle).

In 1604 Champlain selected Ste. Croix Island, N.B., he sowed wheat with- out reaping it. The terrible havoc made by scurvy amongst the inhabitants decided their removal to Port Royal, opposite Goat Island, on north side of Annapolis Basin. This had no effect. The hardship of Port Royal must be considered the cradle of modern agriculture in Canada. Louis Hébert, the companion of De Monts, always gave good example to the settlers. They were learned men, who cleared land, sowed seed and cul- tivated their fields.

1607. A water power grist-mill was erected at Port Royal—superceding the laborious "démoulin". In the same year De Monts presented the King of France with a quantity of wheat and barley which was afterwards abandoned.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

1608. Champlain cleared land at Cape Diamond, Quebec. He sowed wheat on the 1st and 7th of October.

1609. Champlain reports his first harvest of corn, wheat and oats splendid.

1610. Pontrevert resumed agricultural pursuits at Port Royal.

1611. Champlain cleared land and he sowed seeds at Pointe à Calhounes at the northern limit of production, etc., so far as ascertained, in Europe and in Canada.

1612. The first winter wheat was sown at Port Royal. The people called "chibien", articlokes was the chief sustenance of the famine- stricken colony during the winter.

1613. Champlain refers to wheat grown within the precincts of what is now the City of Quebec. The destruction of Port Royal by a recall of Virginia.

This year, ended, for a time, the agricultural prospects of that place since Louis Hébert, already referred to, who had come to France from Port Royal on account of ill health, arrived at Quebec in 1613. His daughter Anne, who married Etienne Couillard at Quebec in 1617, was the first woman to enter hymen's bonds in Canada.

1623. The first ploughing in Canada was done by oxen for Mrs. Hébert, the widow of Louis. The Hébert farm was where the seminary and cathedral now stand.

Kirk or Kinko burned the farm buildings at Cape Tourmente, 30 miles below Quebec. Forty or 50 head of cattle perished.

1629. Quebec taken by the English.

1632. Quebec restored to France.

1634. New France produced more wheat than they required.

1637. Quebec taken by the English.

1644. New France produced more wheat than they required.

1647. Quebec taken by the English.

1650. Quebec taken by the English.

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In 1604 Champlain selected Ste. Croix Island, N.B. ; he sowed wheat without reaping it. The terrible havoc made by scurvy amongst the inhabitants decided their removal to Port Royal, opposite Goat Island, on north side of Annapolis Bassin. This happened in 1605. Port Royal must be considered the cradle of modern agriculture in Canada. Poutrincourt, Lescarbot and Louis Hébert, the companions of De Monts, always gave good example to the settlers. They were learned men, who cleared land, sowed seed and cultivated their fields.

1607. A water power grist-mill was erected at Port Royal—superseding the laborious “querne.” In the same year De Monts presented the King of France, in Paris, with samples of wheat, barley, rye and oats grown at Port Royal, which was afterwards abandoned.

1608. Champlain cleared land at Cape Diamond, Quebec. He sowed wheat on the 1st and rye on the 15th of October.

1609. Champlain reports his vegetable garden flourishing. Corn wheat and oats splendid.

1610. Poutrincourt resumed agricultural pursuits at Port Royal.

1611. Champlain cleared land and he sowed seeds at Pointe à Callières at Montreal ; the growth was very satisfactory.

1612. The quantity of grain raised at Port Royal was insufficient for the Colony—gaunt eyed famine stalked forth amongst the people. A root called “chiben,” artichokes was the chief sustenance of the famine stricken colony during the winter.

1613. Champlain refers to wheat grown within the precincts of what is now the City of Quebec. The destruction of Port Royal by Argall of Virginia this year, ended, for a time, the agricultural prospects of that place.

1617. Louis Hébert, already referred to, who had gone to France from Port Royal on account of its invasion by Argall in 1613, arrived at Quebec. He was the first farmer in Canada. He died in 1626. His daughter Anne, who married Etienne Couillard at Quebec in 1617, was the first woman to enter hymen's bonds in Canada.

1628. The first ploughing in Canada was done by oxen for Mrs. Hébert, the widow of Louis. The Hébert farm was where the seminary and cathedral now stand.

Kirk or Kirke burned the farm buildings at Cape Tourmente, 30 miles below Quebec. Forty or 50 head of cattle perished.

1629. Quebec taken by the English.

1632. Quebec restored to France.

1664. New France produced more wheat than they required.



1666. Talon, the Intendant, exported peas, boards and fish to the West Indies; encouraged the cultivation of hemp and flax and the manufacture of ropes and linens.

1667. Talon wrote that New France could then provide the West Indies with flour, fish, wood and oil.

AGRICULTURAL Census of New France, 1667-1765, as given in Census of the Dominion for the Year 1871.

Year.	Arpents under Culture.	Arpents in Pasture.	Wheat.	Oats.	Other Grains.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
				Bush.					
1667. ....	11,448						3,107	85	
1679. ....	21,900					145	6,983	719	
1681. ....	24,827					94	6,898	572	
1685. ....	24,790					156	7,474	787	
1688. ....	28,663		100,971		28,554	218	7,719	1,061	3,701
1692. ....	26,669	2,642	89,762	13,810	(1) 16,897	400	7,456	903	3,045
1695. ....	28,110	3,595	129,154	13,955	(2) 27,200	580	9,181	918	5,333
1698. ....	32,524	5,159	160,978	21,797	(3) 33,552	684	10,209	994	5,147
1706. ....	43,671					1,872	14,191	1,820	
1719. ....	63,032	8,018	234,566	50,416	(4) 52,895	4,024	18,241	8,435	14,418
1720. ....	61,357	10,132	134,439	62,053	(5) 55,490	5,270	24,866	12,175	17,944
1721. ....	62,145	12,203	282,700	64,035	(6) 69,190	5,603	23,388	13,823	16,250
1734. ....	163,111	17,657	737,892	163,988	(7) 72,234	5,056	33,179	19,815	23,646
1765. ....						13,488	78,015	28,022	28,562

(1.) Including 4,597 bushels of corn.

(2.) do 6,490 do

(3.) do 10,251 do

(4.) do 6,487 do

(4.) do 46,408 bushels of peas.

(4.) 45,970 lbs. of flax and 5,080 lbs. of hemp not included.

(5.) Including corn, 4,159 bush. ; peas, 55,331. Not including 67,264 lbs. of flax and 1,418 lbs. of hemp.

(6.) Including 4,585 bush. of barley, 57,400 bush. of peas and 205 bush. of corn. Not including 54,650 lbs. of flax, 48,038 lbs. of tobacco and 2,100 lbs. of hemp.

(7.) Including 3,462 bush. of barley, 63,549 bush. of peas, 5,223 bush. of corn. Not including 92,246 lbs. of flax, 2,221 lbs. of hemp and 166,054 lbs. of tobacco.

New France, in 1765 comprised the three districts of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, containing, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, from Le-aux-Coudres up to Cedars 58 parishes, and on the south side, from La-Prairie down to Gaspé 58 parishes.

After 1765 the name of New France was changed to that of the "Province of Quebec." In 1791 it was changed, to Lower Canada. In 1841 to Canada East and in 1867 the old name of the "Province of Quebec" was restored.

NOTE.—For further details, see Part IV.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agricultural Statistics from the conquest to 1861.

YEAR.	Arpent under Culture.	Pasture.	Wheat. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Peas. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Buck Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Other Grains. Bushels.	Potatoes. Bushels.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1784..	1,569,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,146	108,591	84,696	70,461
1827..	1,002,198	1,944,397 Arpents Occupied.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,432	405,027	829,122	241,735
1831..	2,066,213	4,981,823 Arpents Uncultivated.	3,407,756	.....	3,202,247	984,758	.....	.....	.....	1,074,866	7,357,416	116,686	388,706	543,343	295,137
1844..	2,671,768 Acres.	4,038,521 Acres Unimproved.	942,829	1,195,447	7,238,744	1,219,413	333,440	374,801	141,000	.....	9,918,863	146,726	469,851	602,821	197,935
1851..	3,605,167	4,508,421	3,073,943	495,766	8,977,400	1,415,136	325,422	532,412	401,284	.....	4,429,016	148,620	591,562	648,685	251,794
1861..	4,804,235	5,571,183	2,654,354	2,281,674	17,551,296	2,648,777	844,192	1,250,125	334,861	.....	12,770,471	248,515	816,973	632,829	286,400

[1890]



## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Called Acadia by the French ; from 1710 to 1763 it comprised only the Peninsula. From 1763 it included Ile St.-Jean (Prince Edward Island) ; Cape Breton (Ile-Royale) and New Brunswick, till 1784. In 1819 Cape Breton was reunited to Nova Scotia.

We have already mentioned the foundation of Port Royal, Acadia, in 1605, its desertion in 1607, its reoccupation in 1610 and its destruction by Argall in 1613, during a time of peace between France and England. The following century was marked by the Province passing three times under the Crown of France and four times under that of England. The Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, gave Acadia to England for ever. Agriculture could not increase greatly when the true settlers composing the poorer class suffered the greatest losses by these numerous wars and changes of authority. The census of 1871, however, contains the following agricultural statistics :—

YEAR.	Acadia.	Arpents under Culture.	Arpents in Pasture.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats, &c.
1871.....	Acadia.....	429	.....	866	407	.....	36
1886.....	do.....	896	.....	986	759	608	
1893.....	do.....	1,832	.....	1,648	1,910	1,164	
1895.....	River St. John	166	73	38	.....	116	361 poultry.
1898.....	Beaubassin & Port Royal.	1,572	.....	1,334	1,314	746	1,616 fruit trees.
1901.....	Beaubassin } Mines Basin }	1,136	.....	1,807	1,796	1,173	

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

1827 to 1861.

YEAR.	Acres under Culture.	Dyked marsh	Wheat. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Peas and Beans. Bushels.	Buck- wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Potatoes. Bushels.	Various Grains. Bushels.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1827...	292,009	.....	152,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,278,280	448,627	12,951	110,818	173,731	71,482
1851.....	799,310	40,012	297,157	196,097	61,438	1,384,437	21,638	170,301	37,475	1,986,789	.....	28,789	243,713	282,180	51,533
1861.....	971,816	35,487 Salt marsh 20,729	312,081	269,578	59,706	1,978,137	Peas. 21,333	195,340	15,529	3,824,814	.....	41,927	262,297	332,653	53,217
[1890]															

N.B.—The Loyalists and British immigrants composed the majority of the population.



## (Part of Acadia up to 1784.)

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS,

1840 to 1861.

Year.	Acres in Culture.	Acres in Pasture.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Buck- wheat.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Other Roots.	Hay.  Tons.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1840.....	435,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,282	90,260	141,053	71,915
1851.....	643,954	.....	206,635	74,300	1,411,164	.....	42,663	689,004	62,225	2,792,394	587,683	225,093	22,044	112,218	168,038	47,932
1861.....	885,108	Unimproved Acres. 2,902,416	279,775	94,679	2,656,883	57,504	25,449	904,381	17,420	4,041,339	684,954	324,160	35,347	161,462	214,092	73,995
[1890]																

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

From 1774 to 1791 formed part of the Province of Quebec; it was called Upper Canada till 1841, Canada West till 1867 and Ontario since that date; in 1784 the number of Loyalists estimated having settled in Ontario was 10,000.

Year.	Acres Under Cultivation.	Uncultivated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Other Roots.	Hay.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1826...	599,744	2,753,909	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bush.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	23,866	Undetermined.	Undetermined.	Undetermined.
1827...	645,792	2,933,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,228	do	do	do
1828...	717,553	3,008,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,388	do	do	do
1831...	818,416	3,569,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,428	do	do	do
1832...	916,357	3,800,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,822	do	do	do
1833...	988,956	4,165,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,254	do	do	do
1834...	1,004,779	4,122,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,217	do	do	do
1835...	1,309,785	4,393,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,118	do	do	do
1836...	1,283,709	4,805,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,064	do	do	do
1837...	1,440,505	4,840,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,250	do	do	do
1839...	1,556,677	5,113,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,220	do	do	do
1840...	1,713,163	5,298,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,696	do	do	do
1841...	1,811,431	5,057,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,316	do	do	do
1842...	1,751,528	Occupied.	3,221,989	1,031,334	4,788,167	1,191,550	352,786	292,969	691,359	8,080,402	...	...	113,647	504,963	575,730	394,366
1848...	1,780,157	8,413,591	7,558,773	515,727	7,055,730	1,752,834	432,573	446,293	1,137,555	4,751,346	...	...	151,389	565,845	833,807	484,241
1851...	3,705,523	9,828,655	12,682,550	625,452	11,395,467	3,027,681	679,635	472,429	1,633,305	4,973,235	Turnips.	...	201,670	744,264	967,168	571,496
1861...	6,051,609	Occupied.	24,620,425	2,821,962	21,220,874	9,601,396	1,248,637	973,181	2,256,290	15,325,920	...	...	377,681	1,015,278	1,170,225	776,001



## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Called Assiniboia till 1870.)

YEAR.	LANDS UNDER CUL- TIVATION.	CATTLE.			
	Acres.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1831.....	2,152	410	2,953	.....	362
1834.....	3,230	630	5,003	.....	2,053
1838.....	3,862 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,113	5,340	457	1,698
1840.....	4,041	1,292	5,915	1,897	2,149
1843.....	5,003	1,570	6,201	3,567	1,976
1846.....	5,380	2,360	6,217	4,223	3,800
1849.....	6,392	2,085	6,014	3,096	1,565
1856.....	8,806	2,681	9,615	2,245	4,929

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Previously called New Caledonia—British Columbia, 1858-1871.)

The returns of stock and crops published in 1870 cannot be relied on; they being evidently erroneous. The mines were the great attractions.\*

\* Census 1871.

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Called Ile-St.-Jean.)

In 1763 annexed to Nova Scotia and separated in 1770. The name changed to Prince Edward Island in 1798-1800.

Year.	Acres Cultivated.	Acres Occupied.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1811.....	118,417	306,055	5,800	18,951	33,358	10,962
1811.....	445,103	1,018,240	25,329	62,984	147,364	52,514



## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS of the Dominion of Canada.

PROVINCES.	Acres under Cultivation.	Acres Occupied.	Acres in Wheat.	Wheat. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Peas and Beans. Bushels.	Buckwheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.
1871.									
Ontario .....	6,537,438	16,161,676	1,365,872	S. 7,891,989 F. 6,341,400	22,138,958	547,609	7,761,470	585,158	3,148,407
Quebec .....	3,714,304	11,025,786	242,726	S. 2,035,921 F. 22,155	15,116,262	458,970	2,284,635	1,676,078	603,356
New Brunswick .....	778,461	3,827,731	18,884	S. 203,592 F. 1,319	3,044,134	23,792	45,056	1,231,091	27,658
Nova Scotia .....	790,155	5,031,217	19,299	S. 224,410 F. 3,087	2,190,099	33,987	35,203	234,157	23,349
Totals .....	11,820,358	36,046,410	1,646,781	16,723,873	42,489,453	1,064,358	10,126,364	3,726,484	3,802,830
1881.									
Ontario .....	8,370,266	19,259,909	1,949,135	27,406,091	40,209,429	1,598,871	9,434,872	841,649	8,096,782
Quebec .....	4,147,984	12,625,877	224,678	2,019,004	19,990,225	430,242	4,170,456	2,041,670	888,169
New Brunswick .....	849,678	3,809,621	40,831	521,956	3,297,534	18,208	43,121	1,587,223	18,159
Nova Scotia .....	942,010	5,396,382	45,045	529,251	1,873,113	47,567	37,220	339,718	13,532
Prince Edward Island .....	467,211	1,126,653	41,942	546,986	3,538,219	307	3,169	90,458	2,603
Manitoba .....	230,264	2,384,337	51,293	1,033,673	1,270,208	1,203	8,991	320	2,516
North-West Territories .....	83,657	441,255	5,678	119,655	59,952	240	1,291	50	1,948
British Columbia .....	21,214	314,107	7,952	173,653	243,611	482	50,542	59	1,433
Totals .....	15,112,284	45,358,141	2,366,554	32,350,269	70,493,131	2,097,180	13,749,652	4,901,147	9,025,142



PROVINCES.	CATTLE.						
	Barley. Bushels.	Acres in Potatoes.	Potatoes. Bushels.	Roots. Bushels.	Hay. Tons.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.
1871.							
Ontario .....	9,461,233	174,640	17,138,534	25,162,446	1,804,476	489,001	1,403,174
Quebec.....	1,668,208	128,185	18,068,323	1,409,233	1,225,640	253,377	683,462
New Brunswick .....	70,547	47,689	6,562,355	702,079	344,793	44,786	163,687
Nova Scotia .....	296,050	23,349	5,560,975	618,978	443,732	49,579	273,967
Totals.....	11,496,038	373,863	47,330,187	27,892,736	3,818,641	836,743	2,524,290
1881.							
Ontario .....	14,279,841	181,394	18,994,559	40,335,943	2,038,659	590,298	1,702,167
Quebec.....	1,751,539	123,082	14,872,287	3,623,380	1,612,104	273,852	949,333
New Brunswick .....	84,183	51,362	6,961,016	1,149,379	414,046	52,975	212,560
Nova Scotia .....	228,748	60,193	7,378,387	1,432,854	597,731	57,167	325,603
Prince Edward Island.....	119,368	39,083	6,042,191	1,240,979	143,791	31,335	90,722
Manitoba .....	253,604	4,306	556,193	198,121	185,279	16,739	60,281
North-West Territories .....	48,445	811	89,326	17,984	17,500	10,870	12,872
British Columbia .....	79,140	3,272	473,831	352,774	43,898	26,122	80,451
Totals. . . . .	16,844,868	463,502	55,368,790	48,251,414	5,053,008	1,059,358	3,433,989

Grass and clover seeds not included.



COMPARATIVE yield of Wheat and Potatoes in bushels, per acre, in Canada.

PROVINCE.	1851.		1861.		1871.		1881.		1888.	
	Wheat.	Po-tatoes.	Wheat.	Po-tatoes.	Wheat.	Po-tatoes.	Wheat.	Po-tatoes.	Wheat.	Po-tatoes.
Ontario.....	15·8	63·7	17·7	111·6	10·4	98·1	14·6	104·1	(average 1882-89.) 18·0	118·7
Quebec.....	7·4	60·4	10·8	107·5	8·3	140·9	9·0	104·1	.....	.....
New Brunswick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·8	137·6	12·7	135·5	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·7	105·7	11·7	122·5	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·0	154·6	.....	.....
Manitoba .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·1	129·1	(average 1883-87.) 20·6	192·0
North-West Territories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·2	110·1	(1884.) 21·6	202·9
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·8	141·7	.....	.....

Owing to the want of statistics, the average yield per acre can only be furnished in a few instances.

The want of detail prevents the supplying of information touching the ratio existing between the quantities sown and reaped, &c.

TABLE showing the yield of Wheat per acre in the Wheat-producing Countries of the World publishing returns.

Countries.	Year.	Yield.	Countries.	Year.	Yield.
		Bushels.			Bushels.
England.....	1885	30·8	Egypt.....	1871	15·2
Holland.....	1871-1880	24·7	Canada.....	1881	13·7
Norway.....	Average.	24·3	Greece.....	1867	13·0
Denmark.....	1876-1881	24·2	United States .....	1878-1882	11·9
Belgium...	1878-1882	23·6	Italy.....	1875-1880	11·8
Sweden.....	1878-1881	19·8	Hungary.....	1876-1880	11·3
Germany.....	1878-1882	18·2	Australia.....	1878-1882	10·7
France.....	Average. 1874-1883	16·4	British Indies.....	1884	9·3
Austria.....	1876-1880	15·5	Russia .....	Average.	8·1
Spain.....	.....	15·4	Portugal.....	.....	8·0

Estimated wheat production of the world in 1889—2,041,075,627 bushels [1890]

The average yield of wheat per acre in some of the principal wheat-producing countries is given below:—

Country.	Year.	Yield per acre.	Country.	Year.	Yield per acre.
		Bush.			Bush.
Great Britain.....	1889	29·89	New South Wales.....	1889	13·93
Austria.....	1887	17·65	Victoria.....	} Mean of 16 years.	11·35
Hungary.....	1888	19·24	South Australia.....		7·78
France.....	1888	18·18	Queensland.....		10·56
Germany.....	1888	19·47	Western Australia.....		11·71
Russia.....	1887	8·96	Tasmania.....		18·31
India.....	1888	9·21	New Zealand.....		26·04
United States.....	1888	10·80	Canada*.....	1883-87	18·78

\*Ontario and Manitoba.

#### CANADA'S TRADE AND CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT.

	Bushels.
The crop of 1881 was.....	32,350,269
The importations were.....	8,522,724
Total.....	40,872,993
To be deducted (for sowing).....	4,141,120
And the exportations.....	11,600,054
Balance (home consumption).....	25,131,819

Canadian population, 1881, 4,324,810 ; consumption per head, 5·82 bushels, 349 lbs. for the year.

TABLE showing the production of Cereals—Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat and Rye, in the countries having agricultural statistics, according to the rank they occupy. Average 1881 to 1887.

Countries.	Production (in Bushels).
United States.....	2,720,624,000
Russia.....	1,760,000,000
France.....	830,000,000
Germany.....	737,600,000
United Kingdom.....	338,500,000
Hungary.....	318,215,000
Austria.....	310,500,000
Italy.....	273,737,000
Canada.....	136,000,000
Denmark.....	75,525,000
Belgium.....	68,600,000
Australia.....	52,500,000
Holland.....	36,000,000
Total.....	7,657,801,000

See "Tisserand's Agricultural Statistics of France, 1887."



## WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1888.

Countries.	Bushels.
North America :—	
*United States.....	415,868,000
*Canada (1881).....	32,350,269
South America :—	
*Argentine Republic and Chili.....	28,375,000
Europe :—	
*Austria.....	51,075,000
*Hungary.....	131,746,879
Belgium.....	14,876,130
Denmark.....	4,823,750
France.....	273,620,125
Germany.....	105,000,000
Great Britain.....	} 76,760,671
Ireland.....	
Greece.....	4,823,750
Italy.....	106,079,370
Netherlands.....	4,256,250
Portugal.....	7,093,750
*Roumania.....	51,075,000
*Russia, exclusive of Poland.....	254,619,000
*Servia.....	4,540,000
Spain.....	101,156,875
Sweden.....	4,256,250
Norway.....	312,125
Switzerland.....	1,702,500
Turkey.....	42,562,500
Asia :—	
*India.....	266,882,112
Asia Minor.....	38,306,250
Persia.....	22,700,000
Syria.....	14,187,500
South-East Asia.....	8,512,500
Africa :—	
Cape of Good Hope.....	3,819,686
*Algeria.....	19,862,500
*Egypt.....	14,187,500
*Australasia.....	47,588,161
Total.....	2,153,049,403

\* These are exporting countries which have a surplus of wheat.

## NORTHERN LIMITS OF PRODUCTION OF CEREALS, ETC.

## CANADA AND EUROPE, ETC.

Localities.	Latitudes North	Longitudes West.	Agricultural Products.
<i>Alaska, United States.</i>			
Yukon, at Junction of Yukon and Porcupine Rivers, at about 1,300 miles north-eastward from Behring Sea.	66 37 0	145 20 0	Barley is grown at this station, together with various cereals, fruits etc. Russian records give 65°7' for July, 60° for August and 59°7' for the mean of June, July, August temperature. Elevation above the sea, 412 feet; this was probably taken by Capt. C. W. Raymond, of U. S. C. of Engineers, in 1869.
<i>Canada.</i>			
New Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie River, 120 miles south of Old Fort, about 310 miles south of mouth of the Mackenzie, on Polar Ocean.	66 16 0	128 31 0	Turnips, onions, lettuce and potatoes the size of large hens' eggs. Ten kegs of 10 gallons give 25 kegs of same capacity. Mean temperature of July at Old Fort, +55°80'.
Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie, 170 miles south of New Fort Good Hope, 314 miles north of Fort Simpson.	64 54 18	125 43 6	Barley, potatoes, turnips and other vegetables. Mean summer temperature, +59°87'. The Mackenzie at Fort Norman, 150 feet above Polar Sea.
Fort Simpson, an island at junction of Mackenzie and Liard River, 793 miles south from mouth of the Mackenzie.	61 52 0	121 25 12	Wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, onions, lettuce etc. Barley ripens 12 to 20 August. Wheat sometimes succeeds. Mean summer temperature, +55°37'. Elevation of river above Polar Ocean, 241 feet.
Fort Providence, 46 miles below Great Slave Lake, 167 miles below Fort Resolution, 158 miles above Fort Simpson.	61 30 0	117 12 0	Wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, onions, lettuce etc. Barley is a sure crop. Sixty kegs of potatoes gave 1,400. Mean August temperature, +43°00'. Elevation of Great Slave Lake above Polar Ocean, 391 feet.
Fort Chipewyan, at lower or west end of Lake Athabasca, 306 miles above Fort Resolution, 194 miles below Fort McMurray.	58 42 38	111 18 20	Wheat 68 to 69 lbs. per bushel won prize at the last Centennial Exhibition. Barley and all sorts of vegetables. Mean summer temperature, +53°37'. Rain 52 days. Snow 67 days. Elevation of lake above Polar Ocean, about 600 feet.
Fort Liard or Halket, 295 miles above Fort Simpson, at junction of Rivers Liard and Mackenzie.	59 0 0	123 40 0	Wheat, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, turnips and other vegetables put in the ground towards 10th May, are generally mature towards end of August. Flowers blossom first week of May. Wheat is a sure crop 4 years out of 5. Climate similar to that of Manitoba, but improved by Chinook winds. Frost penetrates ground about 4 feet. River freezes over about middle of October.
Fort Dunvegan, on the Peace River branch of the River Mackenzie, 604 miles southwest from Fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabasca, 135 miles east of Rocky Mountain Portage.	56 08 0	118 13 0	Wheat, barley, pease, corn and potatoes have been raised here for about 100 years, and have seldom failed. Fifty lbs. of wheat sown 16th April gave 27 bushels 27th August; 15 lbs. Egyptian barley sown 18th April yielded 15 bushels threshed of 60 lbs. per bushel. Squashes, beets, carrots, cauliflowers, cabbages, onions, beans, lettuce, cucumbers and turnips are abundant. (See Ogilvie's Rep. 1889). Mean summer temperature, +52°5'. Mean yearly temperature, +28°8'. Elevation of Peace River above Polar Ocean at this Fort, probably 1,600 feet.
Fort Benton, on the North Saskatchewan, 196 miles north of Calgary.	53 35 0	113 30 0	Red Fife and Club wheat besides other grain and a variety of vegetables are grown successfully. Ladoga wheat would ripen two weeks earlier. Highest summer temperature, +88°0'. Lowest winter temperature, -57°0'. Elevation of Saskatchewan above Atlantic 2,253 feet.



NORTHERN LIMITS OF PRODUCTION OF CEREALS, ETC.—*Con.*

## CANADA AND EUROPE, ETC.

Localities.	Latitudes North.	Longitudes West.	Agricultural Products.
<i>Canada—Con.</i>	° ' "	° ' "	
Cumberland House, on south side of Pine Lake, upon north side of the North Saskatchewan, 690 miles southwest from York Factory, travelled distance per Franklin—425 miles northwest from Winnipeg, 648 miles eastward from Edmonton.	53 56 40	102 16 41	Luxuriant crops of wheat, barley and corn, with all sorts of vegetables, are raised here. Mean summer temperature, +62.62°. Elevation of Pine Lake and North Saskatchewan above the Atlantic per Col. Lefroy, 900 feet.
Valley of River Qu'Appelle west of Fort Ellice.	51 0 0	100 0 0 to 105 0 0	Wild hops grow luxuriantly in the valleys of the Red and Qu'Appelle Rivers. They also grow in the valley of the River Kaministiquia, near lat. 49.
<i>Europe.</i>			
Northern portion.....	67 30 0	.....	Oats.
" ".....	67 0 0	.....	Barley.
" ".....	65 0 0	.....	Rye.
Norway, Drontheim. ....	64 0 0	.....	Wheat.
Sweden.....	62 0 0	.....	"
Russia, towards St. Petersburg.	60 15 0	.....	"
" Central.....	59 0 0	.....	"
Germany, south-east of Denmark.	52 0 0	.....	Maize.

## NORTHERN LIMITS OF PRODUCTION OF CEREALS, ETC.

## CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Cereals, &c.	Countries.	Latitudes.	Longitudes.	FAHRENHEIT.		Elevation above the Sea approximate.	Remarks.
				Maximum Summer.	Mean Summer.		
		° ' "	° ' "			Ft.	
Barley.	Lapland.	70 0 0					Barley and rye generally ripen 5° further north than wheat. Potatoes and turnips ripen 1° north of barley in the various localities.
do	Poland.	70 0 0					
do	Northern Russia.	68 0 0					
do	Eastern do	68 0 0					
do	Western do	67 0 0					
do	Alaska, U.S.	66 37 0	145 20 0	59	70	412	At Fort Yukon at Junction of Yukon and Porcupine Rivers, 1,300 miles from Behring Sea.
do	Canada.	64 54 3	125 43 6	59	87	150	At Fort Norman, Mackenzie River.
do	do	58 25 0	116 0 0	90	61	1,000	At Fort Vermilion, Peace River.
do	Norway	67 0 0					Barley is the principal crop; it thrives as far as lat. 70° north.
do	Sweden	65 0 0					At Fort Halket on the Liard River, near Rocky Mountains. Oats, rye and barley ripen in Europe as far north as lat. 68°.
do	Russia	64 0 0					
do	Canada.	59 0 0	123 40 0	95	62	62	
do	Europe (Northern).	67 30 0					
do	Norway	65 0 0					
do	Sweden	63 30 0					At Fort Halket, on the Liard River branch of the Mackenzie.
do	Canada	59 0 0	123 40 0	95	62	62	
do	Scotland.	58 40 0					
do	Europe	52 0 0					
do	Canada.	56 8 0	118 13 0	52	50	1,600	It requires a summer of 65° Fahrenheit, with one month at 67°.
do	do	53 56 0	113 30 0	62	52		Fort Dunvegan, on the Peace River branch of the Mackenzie
do	Norway	64 0 0		60			Cumberland House, near the North Saskatchewan.
Wheat							Wheat in Europe is not much cultivated beyond 60°; this range diminishes towards the east. The northern limit is generally 58° for a sure crop.
do	Sweden	62 0 0					At Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River.
do	Canada.	61 52 0	121 25 12			241	
do	Western Russia.	60 15 0					
do	Central do	59 0 0					
do	Canada.	59 0 0	123 40 0	95	62	62	
do	Great Britain	58 0 0					At Fort Halket wheat is a reliable crop 4 years out of 5.
do	Canada.	53 35 0	113 30 0	88	57	2,253	At Edmonton, Red Fyfe and Club wheat. Lowest temperature—57° Fah., in winter.
do	Canada.	51 0 0	100 0 0				Valley, River Qu'Appelle. The climate where hops grow is suitable for wheat.
Walnuts	Iceland.	66 30	{ 13 0 9 to 24 0 0 }				The size of walnuts.



NORTHERN LIMITS OF PRODUCTION OF CEREALS, &c.—*Con.*

CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Cereals, &c.	Countries.	Latitudes.	Longitudes.	FAHREN- HEIT.		Elevation above the Sea approximate.	Remarks.
				Maximum Summer.	Mean Sum- mer.		
Potatoes .....	Canada .....	66 16 0	128 31 0	.. {	July 55·80	..	New Fort Good Hope, Mackenzie River, the size of hen eggs. The temperature given was recorded by Franklin July, 1826, at Old Fort Good Hope, 120 miles further down the Mackenzie. The temperature of the New Fort must therefore, be greater.
Turnips .....	Lapland.....	72 0 0					
o .....	Canada .....	66 16 0	128 31 30	.. {	July 55·80	..	At New Fort Good Hope, the Mackenzie, in May, June, July, August, the hours of sunlight amount to 2,398. At Ottawa they amount to 1,800.
Grapes .....	Austria .....	53 0 0					
do .....	Germany. ....	54 0 0					
do .....	Canada .....	51 0 0	101 30 0	.....			On the Assiniboine, north of Fort Ellice.
Apples .....	Europe .....	{ 64 0 0 to 60 0 0					
do .....	Canada .....	61 50 0	125 25 2	.....			In Canada the apple tree yields on as wide an area as it produces wheat. A collection of apples from Hamilton, Ontario, was pronounced by the judges of the London Industrial Exhibition of 1862, "As the best from any country." The Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia (The Land of Evangeline) is famed for the quantity and quality of its apple productions. 300,000 barrels of apples were grown in the Counties of Annapolis, Kings, and Hants in 1889. See Note.

\* NOTE.—Hamilton is situated Lat. 43° 54' N., Long. 79° 57' W., and at 372 feet above the sea. Annapolis Valley is situated between Latitudes 44° 45' and 45° 15' N., and between Longitudes 64° 55' and 66° W.

## CULTIVATION OF CEREALS.

Europe, in this respect, comprises three parallel zones from the south-west to the north-east, from the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains.

The first, or northern zone, comprises the islands of the Arctic Ocean, Scotland and its islands, Norway, the greatest portion of Sweden, Finland, northern Russia and the Ural Mountains as far as the 59th degree of latitude. Its principal grain consists of oats.

The second or central zone embraces England, Ireland, northern and central France, Germany and Poland. Its principal grains are buckwheat, barley and wheat, which are cultivated simultaneously or separately, or together with oats towards the north, and with Indian corn towards the south.

The third or southern zone, which includes Spain, the south of France, Italy, Carniole, Greece, Turkey, the Principalities of the Danube, Hungary, southern Russia and the Crimea. Its chief grain is Indian corn, and in a lesser proportion, wheat.

See "Dictionnaire général des sciences théoriques et appliquées par Deschanel et Foullon."

## DATES OF WHEAT CROPS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Wheat grows almost everywhere on the surface of the Globe and is harvested nearly every month of the year. The following are the months during which it ripens in various countries :—

January.....	Australia, New Zealand, Argentine Republic.
February and March...	British Indies and Upper Egypt.
April.....	Mexico, Egypt, Turkey of Asia, Persia, Syria, Asia Minor, Cuba.
May.....	Northern Africa, Central Asia, China, Japan, Texas, Florida.
June.....	California, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Oregon, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, Colorado, Missouri.
July.....	Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria, France, Southern Russia, Nebraska, Minnesota, New England, Upper Canada.
August.....	England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Poland, Lower Canada, Manitoba, North-West, British Columbia.
September.....	Northern Canada, Scotland, Sweden, Norway.
October.....	Northern Russia.
November.....	Peru, Southern Africa.
December.....	Birmaniam.

This continuous production of wheat has generated large commercial transactions. The nations not using bread made of wheat, are very few; the countries not producing enough for their wants, are supplied from the surplus of other countries. With steam and electricity there is no more fear of those plagues which have destroyed so many thousand lives. Wheat can be carried any place of the earth, in a comparatively short time.





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